

Warmth and Smartness in Coats Styles Go Back To Early Dates



Some people are stepping out of midwinter coats and turning their backs on cold weather to journey South, and others are just stepping into them bound for the joys of winter sports in the frozen North. These are the firm believers in the tonic of the cold who have learned how to enjoy arctic weather. Then there are all the rest of us who intend to keep warm and neepre to look smart, whatever icy blasts may blow our way. We refuse to be shut in by the weather and require of midwinter coats warmth and smartness. And the demand is answered with coats and other garments of fur and of textiles that are as warm and rich as furs.

All over the country fur garments of one kind or another are the mode. These earliest coverings of the body remain the most desired and rich skins are rich skins, however made up. They are the inspiration of furriers. Here is a coat made of leopard skins with their incomparable natural markings of black in a gold background. It hangs straight and full from the shoulders, without a belt and has a wide cape collar of beaver and deep cuffs to match. The big collar may be rolled up about the neck and ears and the face snuggled down in its warm softness until only the eyes are uncovered. Such a coat carries about sunshine and warmth and almost radiates them. It is fastened with three big tortoise-shell buttons and is three inches shorter than the skirt.

"Velour du nord" is the name of the regal fabric that makes the other coat. It is one of those thick, soft wool cloths that are as protecting and luxurious as a chamois skin, but heavier and softer than this. It is in a dark taupe color with wide cape collar of taupe-lynx fur and deep cuffs to match. It is bordered at the bottom with this fur. The collar can be turned up about the head and the hands find refuge in ample slit pockets. The belt is made of the velour.

For Undercoat or Southern Wear



Many demands are made of the latest sweaters—they must be cozy and pretty and they must not be bulky, to start with. They must be in line with the styles and at the same time—if they are to be successful—they must have attractive variations and original touches to give them distinction. Sweaters, as a part of the wardrobe, are as much a matter of course as shoes and stockings and variety is the spice that flavors them.

The last arrival in slip-over sweaters has made its entrance on fashion's stage, and its portrait appears to us for consideration in the picture above. This young aspirant for favor can hardly fail. It is closely knit and cozy—snug fitting and easy to get on, and it is dainty. One can imagine it in any of the flower-like, lively colors which are approved for spring or in the vivid "sweater tones" of color, or in the beige and gray shades if any one denies herself the privilege of colors that are bright. For, in sweaters, young and old alike may indulge a fancy for live colors.

The pretty sweater above owes some of its charming effect to the fine lingerie blouse worn under it. The blouse is of batiste with frills of lace at the front, and its frilled turned-back collar simply froths over on the bright hued sweater, making the freshest and daintiest of vesties and neck-finishings. The blouse might be of net or

crepe georgette or of any of the sheer linens or cottons that are dear to women because they are so easily kept fresh. The three knitted stripes in white, across the front of the sweater fit in well with these white blouses.

There is a short, snug peplum, not opened at the front and the waistline is defined with a narrow knitted band which seems very close fitting, as the sleeves are. These things insure a convenient garment to wear under a suit or top coat. This sweater will make itself popular in Canada as well as along the Gulf of Mexico; for it is really a warm garment and may be more or less closely knitted and elaborated with differing stitches, when the work is done by hand.

Julia Bottomley

Blouse Fad.

The tendency to elongate the front part of the blouse until it is almost like a small apron is one of the interesting style details this season. This is a curious notion, but one that is tremendously popular at present.

Black Satin, the Favorite.
Black satin is the winter season's favorite material for all purposes, with wool duvetyns, cashmere velours and velvets supporting its advance.

Embroidery Is Popular.

Embroidery increases in popularity and it is on the one-piece dress that it reaches its highest perfection. It is done in the color of the gown, or in brightly contrasting colors, and the design varies from ancient to modern with apparent unconcern. Some of the New York designers are doing lovely things with hand-dyed and block-printed materials, these being more decidedly popular for evening and informal house gowns. When materials of this sort are used, the cut

is as simple as can be. Often there is no cut at all, the material being draped on the figure instead.

Fringe Is Favored.

Though panels have been used for a long time, they are still good, and many of the narrow street frocks show a very narrow skirt of satin with bodice and long, loose panels of serge. Many of the panels are edged in heavy silk fringe and great variety is allowed in length, shape and position.

New York.—It is a long cry from Henry II to Cromwell, but fashion jumps that length in seven-langued boots and regards it as a trifle. Fashion, indeed, asserts a fashion critic, places the two periods of the world's history together without apology. She takes a bit from one and a slice from the other, and calls it a frock.

History has been ransacked for three years for inspiration, strange to record, when one realizes that a few decades from now fashion will probably start in to register the impressions of these days, and throughout all the ages to come, if there are such things as fashions for women, those who build them will go to this era of world-war as an aid to faded brains.

Possibly Napoleon was sufficiently an eczotist to foresee that the period he created in the world's progress would last the fashion designers at least an hundred years, as it has done, but he might have been started at the fact that, in a tremendous time like this, which makes his mighty battles puny events, we should go on playing variations on the theme of clothes which he brought about through his Maritan adventures in other lands than his own.

None of the designers have gotten very far away from the Napoleonic era, and their apology is that inspiration was drawn from every source during the reign of this one man, and that it would be difficult to find something which had been omitted. Very true.

We Turn to England.

There was once a time, in the beginning of the Consulate, when fashion in Paris was turned toward the ancient enemy across the channel and borrowed ideas for dress. This was done in a spirit of perversity by certain sections of society; but the Paris designers now turn there in a different spirit—one of intense gratitude and friendliness, and instead of looking among present fashions for inspiration, knowing full well by practical evidence that they are Parisian, she has gone back to British history. Later she may remember Mesopotamia and Palestine, and linking them to Allenby and Marshall, swirl back to Holy Land costumery.

At the moment she is interested in eras of which she has thought little and cared less. It seems a strange thing that the temperamental designers of Paris, on whom the world depends for the movement of the season in clothes, should revive the fashions of Cromwell. Curious juxtaposition of ideas. None has ever arisen in French history who could be likened to this Puritan, and we may find the reason for this singular recrudescence in the pleasant fact that Cromwell was sandwiched between two Charleses whose frivolity is historically foreign to Paris. The Cromwellian inspiration is new; the revival of those fashions which were adopted before the word had any significance when Henry I was king of England. In looking over a book of old costumery the similarity shown between the frocks of then and is startling. And this is all the further we have gone in dress, is the exclamation that comes first.

Those were severe fashions when Cromwell interrupted the pleasure-loving Stuarts. Some one has said that when Charles II came to the throne England with a sigh of relief laid aside her hair shirt to show that she wore a silk one beneath.

Just recently there has appeared several sorts with battlemented hems, a strange sign of those times, and a double row of buttons on each side of a long straight front opening. The wide linen collar and cuffs are added, and one sees that it is a new fashion.

Not so new, but equally Cromwellian, is the sleeveless blouse, or short tunic that our shops sell as casually

as they once did the American shirt-waist. These, also, were battlemented at the hem, while ours are not, but they also showed the full sleeves of the shirt beneath. In those days the man chose the undershirt in broad yellow and red-barred stripes.

As we wear this other coat, the battlemented one with long sleeves, fastened at the neck, but not below, the effect is good. It provides a variant from the accepted styles of jackets. It is, indeed, which is a fashion the French designers are striving hard to establish. The slim lines of this coat keep the widths from awkwardness and the small armholes aid the clean-cut look.

Sinuous Hips of the Orient.

It may be a happy fact one that gives cause for rejoicing that designers have no objection to "bunching" the countries when it comes to fashions. To put the oriental hip drapery alongside the coat of Cromwell and the chemise of Adele of Lauvain is legitimate business.

All's well that once looked well, might be their motto and they go on making a sartorial Tower of Babel, for if a costume could speak, this is what would happen in any representative gathering. The Orient is always too selective, too easy of imitation, to escape constant usage; there may have been periods in social history when it would not have been possible to persuade well-placed women to appear in the clothes of the Temple girls and those of the Bazaris, but we don't happen to belong to one of them.

We have stopped at some things in the last six years, but we have gone far, very far.

Sedateness has entered into costumery during the last two years, but now we may see a return to license in costumery that may make pre-war fashions appear anemic. Let us hope that joy won't be too unfeigned.

If there is a pleasing sedateness with freedom from demureness and drabness, then we will see good costumes. Already there is a graceful way of employing orientalism which cannot be objected to by conservatives, even in the hip drapery whose swastikas are the sign and symbol of the Eastern dancers.

There is a tendency to combine colored satin with black thread lace in the oriental frocks, which takes away the suggestion of the East except in the swirl of fabric that goes about the hips.

The Square Figure.

These are minor changes, however important they may be to the mass of women who have no intention of swinging their clothes into every procession that passes, in comparison to the subtle transformation going on in the contour of the figure. It is getting square. If it succeeds there is another blue ribbon of victory to the house of Callot who moves along a mysterious way toward changing the fashion of the civilized world.

When Callot sent to this country those primitive garments without belt, or curve, out straight from two pieces of cloth, or so it appeared, and sewed up at each side, women stupidly uttered an emphatic negative and passed them by. Even that little group of extremists which can be depended on to try out everything once, at least, were too doubtful of the experiment to put money in it. And yet here it is creeping in among all the best gowns from important houses and promised as the ruling contour for spring.

Ruffle of Wide Edging.
Corsets of flesh-colored silk brocade and veiled by black lace are finished at the bottom with a ruffle of wide edging.

or as a border around the edge. There is much chance for novelty here.

Fringe on Sweaters.

Fringe has invaded the precinct of sweaters. Often it is found on the sides of the large sailor collar, and is made of the same wool as the sweater or wool of contrasting color. One silk sweater that can be made by any clever knitter has black and white fringe all around a large shawl collar, around the bottom of the sweater and around the lower edge of the cuffs. Tassels, which are only a short concentrated bit of fringe, are used frequently at the ends of sashes on the new sweaters or they are placed at the corners of the sailor collar to hold the points in place and to add an interesting decorative touch.

Knitted Silk Lingerie.

American women have come to know the economical advantages of knitted silk lingerie, and matching sets of vest and bloomers, tailor-trimmed with flatly stretched bands of contrasting color of ribbon, are much in vogue.

necessary. For instance, at larger stores are found some very good looking pieces of upholstery and plush for the polished table top. The tapestry is figured and combined with plush of very good soft shades, and the squares or long scarfs are galoon edged. By the yard comes a material for drapery which looks like a slightly uneven silk rep, but is probably of cotton.

Sweaters of Fiber Silk.

A survey of the fiber silk that has been taken so far on fiber silk sweaters for spring delivery indicates one of the most active seasons these goods have ever experienced, says the New York Times. Jobbers and the largest retailers especially have been good buyers, some of the smaller merchants being somewhat handicapped in their buying, so far as quantity is concerned, by the increased cost of the merchandise. In this industry, as in many others, the question of deliveries is paramount. Labor is none too plentiful, and the possibility of a further sapping of the supply and by higher wages in other trades is viewed with no small misgiving.



Women all over the world realize more and more that their work at home helped the men at the front. It involved great sacrifices, hard work and unusual physical strength. Women at home should study nursing for the home. A good way to learn is to ask your druggist for a copy or send 50c to publishers of the "Medical Adviser," 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., and get a copy of their 1,000 page book bound in cloth, with chapters on First Aid, Taking Care of the Sick or Wounded, Physiology, Hygiene, Anatomy, Sex Problems, Mother and Babe. Nobody, man or woman, can do good work when health is impaired. If a woman is nervous or has dizzy spells, suffers from awful pains at regular or irregular intervals she should turn to tonic made up of herbs, and without alcohol, which makes weak women strong and sick women well. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Send Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10 cents for trial package.

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—Mrs. J. A. McKee, 521 E. Taylor St.

EASY TO SEE HIS ERROR

Yankee at Once Perceived Why Englishman Had Failed in His Experiment With "Fog Bricks."

Recently an American was showing an English friend about the capital.

"Our government is very economical," said the American. "When we've an extra thick fog they suck it into a big cylinder and convert it into paint for buildings."

"Really?" said the Britisher. "Talking about fog reminds me that my brother invented a machine for compressing fogs into bricks, and one thick November day he turned out enough material to build a country house."

"Yes, he did. He moved into this new house the next April, and was a happy man for two weeks, until one morning he found himself, also his family, lying out on the cold, damp ground in company with some bits of furniture and some miscellaneous junkery. The house had gone, but it was the thickest morning ever seen in those parts. Of course, you can guess what had happened. In the night those fog bricks had somehow got back into their original element."

"Well," drawled the Yankee, "I reckon your relative ought to have glazed those bricks."—London Tit-Bits.

A Lifetime Job.

Askitt—What do you think should be done to punish the Kaiser and his sons?

Tellum—Put 'em at hard labor for the rest of their lives.

Askitt—What would you suggest?

Tellum—Make the old man clean and press all his uniforms and put the boys at polishing up their tin medals.

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Appropriate Measurement.

"How do you measure that German poison gas, anyway? By the scent-a-meter?" asked the funny man.

"No," replied the American officer. "By the kill-a-meter."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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Never judge the weather by the prediction of a prophet.

TOWN FATHERS KEPT BUSY

Municipal Authorities of Danzig, Germany, seem to have had a hand in about everything.

Fraulein Gertrude Baumer, in the diary which she contributes to Die Hilfe, notes the following from an official memorandum issued at Danzig: "The town deals in coal, babies' soothers, methylated spirits and petroleum, old clothes and wooden soles; it fattens pigs and geese and breeds fowls and rabbits; it cooks dinner and supper every day for many thousands of people; it provides labor and horses, distributes prizes for horse breeding, and places orders for army supplies; it estimates the harvest and counts the cattle, extracts fat from bone, and sells vegetables and fruit in certain shops; it dries vegetables and makes sausages; it allows land for potato and vegetable growing; and itself cultivates land; it collects or organizes the collection of nettles and fruit stones; it buys wood in Germany and in the occupied territory; it kills beasts and makes jam, examines applications for leave from the front, and provides the farmers with manure; it revises the prices of bread, matches, meat, boots and various foods, catches fish, and supplies machinery; it collects copper, aluminum and brass; and it distributes sugar for jam making, and regulates the feeding of sick persons and babies."

His Chance.

The teacher was teaching the meaning of some new words. Among them was the word "monopoly." She told of the monopolies of Elizabeth's reign and then some of the present day. Then to make sure that everyone understood it she decided to make a more specific example.

"Jacie"—she turned to the son of a pawnbroker—"suppose that there was a great snow on the ground and that all the sleds the town held belonged to your father. What would he then have?"

Jacie's eyes grew bright and his voice eager as he flashed back the answer: "A chance to make a lot of money."

His Position.

"An ounce of pluck is worth a ton of luck."

"Still, if I had luck coming my way by the ton I wouldn't do any kicking."

General Gorgas says: "Your nose, not your mouth, was made to breathe through. Get the habit."

HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES IF YOUR BACK ACHE

Do you feel tired and "worn-out"? Are you nervous and irritable? Don't sleep well at night? Have a "dragged out" unrested feeling when you get up in the morning? Dizzy spells? Bilious? Bad taste in the mouth, backache, pain or soreness in the loins, and abdomen? Severe distress when urinating, bloody, cloudy urine or sediment? All these indicate gravel or stone in the bladder, or that the poisonous microbes, which are always in your system, have attacked your kidneys.

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